

vast and unique ecosystem, and I will sign legislation confirming our commitment to build a sound research base regarding global climate change.

And finally, there is environmental awareness, giving teachers the tools to teach our kids about the importance of conservation through the National Environmental Education Act.

Early in this century, the original environmental President, Theodore Roosevelt, said that children should be taught to read and enjoy what he called the wonder book of nature because he believed that our environment belongs not only to today's generation but to the next generation as well.

You're never too young or too old to learn about the wonders of nature. Those of us long in the tooth never tire of that sense of splendor one feels in the outdoors, and we love to see the wide eyes of a child at the moment they first see a cascading waterfall or a bottomless canyon or even a real, live, dangerous animal, like the turkey we had here yesterday. *[Laughter]*

These bills I'm about to sign are about what the future will hold for our kids. And that is why our environmental agenda is forward-looking—to the next generation and the generations that will follow. And so, it is with them in mind, those who will inherit this stewardship, that I am delighted to sign these eight bills into law.

And I would like to ask the seven Members of Congress who are with us if you all would come up here, and I'd ask that the Secretaries come over here behind me. And you guys come here, and we'll just get this over with. And thank you all for coming to the White House on this very special and spectacularly beautiful day.

Note: The President spoke at 10:18 a.m. on the South Lawn of the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr.; William K. Reilly, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; Michael R. Deland, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality; and John A. Knauss, Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Statement on Signing the Bill Designating Florida Keys Coastal Waters as a National Marine Sanctuary November 16, 1990

On Earth Day of this year, I stated that "the Florida coral reefs are one of the most diverse ecosystems in the world and a unique national treasure. Protecting the reefs from damage, both from vessel groundings and pollution, is imperative." Today I take great pleasure in signing H.R. 5909—a bill that designates 2,600 square nautical miles of coastal waters off the Florida Keys as our Nation's ninth national marine sanctuary. The new Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary covers the entire Florida reef tract, as well as part of one of America's favorite fishing areas, the Florida Bay "backcountry."

National marine sanctuaries should only be designated after adherence to the comprehensive evaluation and designation procedures set forth in the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (the "Act") of 1972. Department of Commerce studies supporting designation of a Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, however, justify bypassing part of the usual process in this instance.

My approval of the legislation demonstrates this Nation's resolve to preserve ecologically unique ocean areas. Next year, through the process set forth in the Act, we intend to designate several other national marine sanctuaries including the Flower Garden Banks in the Gulf of Mexico; Monterey Bay, California; and the Olympic Coast off the State of Washington.

I am pleased that the bill makes the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) responsible for developing and implementing the management plan for the Sanctuary. NOAA has managed our other national marine sanctuaries well and, in cooperation with the Florida Department of Natural Resources, has had great success in managing the existing Key Largo and Looe Key National Marine Sanctuaries off Florida. Those two Sanctuaries eventually will become part of the new Sanctuary.

Designation of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will complement and augment existing Federal Government,

Florida State and local government, and private sector efforts to protect the marine resources of the Florida Keys. It is an accomplishment of which we can all be proud.

George Bush

The White House,
November 16, 1990.

Note: H.R. 5909, approved November 16, was assigned Public Law No. 101-605. The original was not available for verification of the content of this statement.

**Appointment of Jeannette Louise Naylor as Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Presidential Personnel
November 16, 1990**

The President today announced his intention to appoint Jeannette Louise Naylor as Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Presidential Personnel. She would succeed Roscoe B. Starek III.

Currently Miss Naylor is Special Assistant to the President and Associate Director of Presidential Personnel. From January 1988 to December 1988, Miss Naylor was senior project manager with International Skye Associates, Inc., a Washington, DC, consulting firm. From 1983 to 1987, Miss Naylor was development officer for the National Endowment for the Arts, where she was responsible for fostering partnership efforts with the private sector in support of the arts. She also served as liaison to the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. Miss Naylor served as eagle representative for the Republican National Committee from 1981 to 1983. Prior to moving to Washington, Miss Naylor was finance director of the Republican Party of Texas from 1979 to 1981 and assistant finance director for the Jim Baker for attorney general campaign in 1978.

Miss Naylor received her bachelor's degree in psychology and sociology from

Trinity University in San Antonio, TX, in 1978. She resides in Arlington, VA, and is involved in numerous charitable organizations in the Washington area.

**Memorandum of Disapproval for the Private Relief Bill Providing Benefits to Joan R. Daronco
November 16, 1990**

In the closing days of the 101st Congress, two bills were passed providing for somewhat different benefits for the surviving spouses of assassinated Federal judges. These survivors have suffered profound and tragic losses, and they have our deepest sympathies. I am pleased that the Congress has passed legislation allowing these individuals to receive additional benefits.

One bill—H.R. 5316, the "Judicial Improvements Act of 1990"—has not yet been presented to me for approval. Upon its presentation to me, I plan to approve H.R. 5316, which contains provisions that would increase the benefits, subject to certain limits, for surviving spouses of all assassinated Federal judges on an equitable basis.

My approval of H.R. 5316 makes the approval of another bill—H.R. 3134—unnecessary. Therefore, I am withholding my approval of H.R. 3134, a bill which would have provided somewhat different benefits for Mrs. Joan R. Daronco. This action, in conjunction with my planned approval of H.R. 5316, will ensure that Mrs. Daronco and all such surviving spouses receive their benefits in an equitable manner.

George Bush

The White House,
November 16, 1990.

Note: The President's last day for action on this bill was November 17. The original was not available for verification of the content of this memorandum.